Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WENESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1829. [NUMBER 2,043.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at one P. M. on Tuesday the 11th of August will be put up for Sale at the Office of the ASSISTANT COMMISARY GENERAL in six separate Lots the undermentioned supplies required for the Gun Carriage Department subject to the approval of the Agent; the same to be lodged in the Commissariat Depôt on Colaba, free of all Charges.

Other Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

Calicut joists of 5 inches Square from 14 to 16 feet in length.....	PIECES. 500
	LOGS.
Assonnuddy Timber.....	500
Bassem....Ditto.....	500
Foolpady...Ditto.....	300
Ghundavey Ditto.....	200
Tarrapooree and Danna Crooked Timber.....	600

F. RYBOT,
ACT. 1ST ASST. COM. GEN.

BOMBAY,
1ST ASST. COM. GEN'S. OFFICE,
25th July, 1829.

. ज्याहिर खबर दिल्हि जाते ऐसिजे गनक्यारयजू डिपार्टमेन्ट यांस खालि लिहिलेलिं लाकडें पाहिजेत ति मंगळवारिं आगष्टचे ११ वं तारखेस थकवाजतां दुपारिं आसिस्ष्टेन् कमिसारि जनराल यांचे अफिसांत लिलावांत घालु साहालाटांत विकिलिं जातिल ग नक्यारयजूचे थजेन्ट यांस पसन्न प डतिल असिं दिल्हि पाहेजेत व तिं मजुरि न मागतां खुलाब्यांत कमिसारिचें डिपार्टांत डेवावि लेलावांचें वेळेस आणखि क रार समजविले जातिल

५०० कालिकोटि बरोद ५ इंचें समचौरस् व १४ पासुन १६ फुटि लांब

५०० आसुर्नदि लाकडें सोट

५०० वसइ—किन्ना

३०० फुलवाडि—किन्ना

२०० घणदेवि—किन्ना

६०० तारापुरि आणि डाणुचि वां कडीं लाकडें

In the grave; and his mourning ceases not until he crumbles away from that corpse. The

आकटिंग फस्ट
आसिस्ष्टेन्ट् कमिसारि
मुबइ यथिल फस्ट आसिस्ष्टे
न्ट कमिसारि जनरालचें अफिस
ता॥ २५ विं जुलइ १८२९

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION
AT MUSJEED BUNDER,
ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST.
53 BAGS
OF DAMAGED GUM OLIBANUM,
On account of those concerned.
Bombay, 29th July, 1829.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE
Bazar Barracks, Commissariat Stores,
NEAR THE BARRACK MASTERS
OFFICE,

On THURSDAY next the 30th July 1829
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

SUNDRY damaged PROVISIONS and DEAD STOCK; Lists of which may be seen at this office. Terms of sale. The Purchase money to be paid down and the articles to be cleared away on or before the third day after the sale or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

F. RYBOT,
ASS. COM. GENERAL.

BOMBAY,
ASST. COM. GEN'S. OFFICE,
25th July, 1829.

Higgs & Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-Morrow the 30th Instant.

A CASE of fine Holland Tape and Bobbin, colored Gauze Handkerchiefs, White Busks, Bags of Shot, Glass Ware, Household Furniture and a variety of other Articles.

AT 1 O'CLOCK,
A Gray Arab HORSE 14 Hds. 2 In: 7 years Old, goes well in a Buggy.
Meadows Street, 29th July, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 30th Instant.
Household Furniture,
The Property of a Family leaving the Presidency.

COMPRISING a Jackwood Dining Table for twenty four persons, Sideboard, Book Case, Washing and Dressing Tables, Couches, Chairs, Cots, Square Pianoforte by CLEMENTI, Plated Candlesticks with Shades, Bottle Stands, Coffee Pot, Cut Glass salt Cellers, Globe Lamps, Pickle and Liquor Frame with three rich Cut Bottles &c. &c.
Medows Street, 29th July, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A NEW publication being a short easy and correct method of Working Lunar observations with the Table.
PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

Also a Reflecting Circle of [illegible] inches, adapted for fixing the Longitude of a place on Shore or for Marine Surveys.
PRICE Rs. 250.
Meadows Street, 29th July, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the
REVISED TARIFF,
And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.
Bombay, Gazette Office, 29th July, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of
CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,
H. C. MARINE,
PRICE RUPEES 5,

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY,
Wednesday the 29th Inst.
AT THE ROOMS
OF
FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

EUROPE Chintz, Broad and Kerseymere Cloth, Bengal Cassa, Books, Glass Ware, a Quantity of Soda Water, Imitation Jewellery, China Toys Musical Snuff Boxes, yellow green and blue Morrocco Skins, and a variety of other Articles.
Nesbit Lane, 29th July, 1829.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A SECOND size Portable Billiard Table, in good order, which may be seen at the Rooms of the Advertisers.
ALSO.
A Bull Bitch in Pup, 18 months old.

FOR SALE

THAT celebrated RATTYWAR HORSE, *Holkar*—For particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and CO.
Nesbit Lane, 29th July, 1829.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS BROOKS, Provisioner, begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he declines opening a Shop in the Bakery Line, until after the rains, and not on the 1st of August as intended by him.
Bombay, 29th July, 1829.

ON SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Adam, Skinner & Co.

SHERRY Wine in Butts at.....Rs. 760 per Butt.
Ditto in Hhds.....400 per Hhd.
Do. in 3 Doz. and 6 Doz. Chests.....20 per Doz.
Port Wine in 6 Doz. Chests 18 ditto.
Claret in 3 & 6 Doz. Chests 25 to 30 do.
Brandy old Cognac in Casks of 120 Gallon @ 2½ per gallon.
Bombay, 29th July, 1829.

LAMING'S ... FFERVES-
And, as I stood up, the sun was glowing low
CING CHELTENHAM
SALTS,
A NEW AND EXCELLENT
Chalybeate Aperient Medicine.

"THIS preparation is tasteless and forms by merely pouring water upon it an Effervescing draught, more cooling and refreshing than the Soda Water *for which it has been substituted.* As a laxative it is indeed so simple and pleasant as to be retained on the weakest Stomach of the most delicate female at any time, as well as of children, even in cases where every other Medicine has been rejected."

A supply of the above is just received by JOSEPH SPRAGUE AND CO.
Bombay, 29th July, 1829.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

In the matter of a Petition presented to the Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay by *John Henderson a Creditor* to the extent required by law of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, of Bombay Inn or Tavern Keeper, Dealer and Chapman

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Court by order made the 6th day of July current, ADJUDGED the matter in the said petition to be true, and that the said THOMAS WILLIAMSON had committed an Act of Insolvency, and become an Insolvent within the meaning of the Act 9th Geo: IV. Cap. 3. and then and there ADJUDGED him an Insolvent accordingly.

All persons indebted to the said THOMAS WILLIAMSON, or who may have any effects belonging to him, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to ALEXANDER FERRIER Esq. the common Assignee.

And all persons who shall be minded to make Claim upon the Estate of the said Thomas Williamson are required to file their Claims along with an Affidavit to the truth thereof with the Clerk of Court.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk of Court.

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
25th July, 1829.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES THOMAS deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of July 1829.

H. W. MORRIS,
(2) PROCTOR.

Passsge to London,
THE NEW SHIP
ANNANDALE,
BURTHEN 400 TONS,
WILLIAM FERGUSSON,
MASTER.

TO Sail in all August; has good accommodation for a few passengers. Apply to the MASTER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Rampart Row, 29th July, 1829.

For Passage to Sidney
To call at the Swan River,
THE TEAK SHIP
CUMBERLAND
the drop being the pricipal *public* stage of that
500 TONS,
ANTHONY STEEL, COMMANDER.

APLPY to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.
Rampart Row, 29th July, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829.....	Rs. 5	Qr. "
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.....	7	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper.....	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each.....	1	"
Policies of Insurance do.....	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829.....	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett.....	"	2
Interest Bonds....do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading....do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.....	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE

at the Gazette Office.

The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's

CODE OF SIGNALS,

For the Merchant's Service.

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,

PRICE RUPEES TEN.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign J. Tait, 19th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 26th—Ship William Money, W. B. Fulcher Master from Calcutta, Pondicherry and the Island of Bourbon, left Bourbon 9th July.

28th—Brig Neptune, (Free Trader), Wittleton, Master from Port Glasgow, 17th April.

Passenger per Wm. Money.—A. Grant, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 28th—Ship Bombay Castle, James Scott, Master to China.

Passengers by Ship Bombay Castle.—2 Parsee Merchants and 4 servants.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH—Lady Feversham for London; Janet for do; H. C. S. General Kyd for China; Atlas for China; Cumbrian for China; Fergusson for China; Helen for China; Royal George for Mauritius; Discovery for Persian Gulph; Sandaby for Calcutta; and Shaul Hamed for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS—General Kyd and Atlas.

FREE TRADERS—Royal George, Cumbrian, Lady Feversham, Exmouth, Annandale, Cumberland, Janet, Curler, Valleyfield, Turners, William Money and Neptune.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carron, Glenelg, Discovery, Helen and Shaul Hamed.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia and Deligence.

ARAB—Monsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Palinurus, Coote, Elphinstone, Tigris, Thetis, and Amherst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday Evening, the 28th Instant, Isabella, the only remaining child of Captain G. Jervis, aged 5 months and a half.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE 23RD JULY, 1829.

No. 282 of 1829—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the office of Inspetor of Hill Forts in the Deccan be abolished from the 1st of December next.

No 283 of 1829—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Detachment of His Majesty's 40th Regiment at the Presidency be placed on the footing of the wing of a Regiment.

No. 284 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant an offic Establishment of sixty Rs. per month to the Brigade Major of Artillery at the Presidency fo his distinct office of Ordnance Assistant to the Commandant.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1829.

No. 285 of 1829.—At the recommendatio of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant Col. S. R. Strover of Artiller to assume the Command of the Troops at Ahmednuggur from the 15th June last.

No. 286 of 1829.—In consequence of the appointment of the Judge Advocate General of the Army to be Judge Advocate General of the Army and Marine, the Governor in Council is pleased to raise the allowance drawn by the officer on account of Establishment to Rupees 150 per month to have effect from the 1st Instant.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

C. NORRIS,

Act. Chief Sec

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 110. per 100
Madras, ... at 30 days sight, 100½ per 0 | 0

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 140 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 107½ do. per 0 | 0 d
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 11 Bby, per 0 | 0 Siccas,

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 220 per B'by Rs
German Crowns.....100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £ 2 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY,

Wednesday, July 29th 1829.

We have the pleasure to annouce the arrival of the Brig *Neptune* yesterday morning from Port Glasgow the 17th of April, she brings papers we understand to the 15th of the same month, up to this time (4 o'Clock Tuesday Evening) we have only been able to obtain a Glasgow Paper of the 9th April which contains very little Intelligence, we however learn from other sources, that, MR. DEWAR is in the London Gazette as a Knight early in April—that the Catholic Bill had passed both houses of Parliament, and was expected to receive the Royal Assent on Monday the 13th of April—The following are the Majorities by which it was Carried.

House of Commons..... 178
House of Lords..... 105

Cardinal CASTIGLIONE is the new Pope.

The following are the Arrivals in England from Bombay up to the time of the Neptune's Departure.

Chatham.....	30th	March.
Arcturus.....	3rd	April
Lady Raffles.....	5th	Do.
James and Thomas.....	6th	Do.
Captain Cook.....	6th	Do.
Sovereign.....	10th	Do.
Dorothy.....	11th	Do.
Surry.....	"	"
Hibberts.....	"	"
Crown.....	"	"

It appears that a duel has been fought by the DUKE OF WELLINGTON and LORD WINCHILSEA, the following account of the meeting is taken from a London Paper of the 22d March.

"The duel which was fought between the Duke of WELLINGTON and Lord WINCHILSEA, on Saturday morning, was conducted with the greatest secrecy The Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir HENRY HARDINGE rode on horseback to the place of meeting (Battersea-fields in the vicinity of Clapham Common), where, soon after their arrival, they were joined by Dr. Hume, the Duke of WELLINGTON'S physician. Lord WINCHILSEA and his second not having arrived (not having, it is understood, been able to find out the place), the party rode about the fields for some time until the arrival of Lord WINCHILSEA, who arrived from town in a couch-and-four, accompanied by his second, Lord FALMOUTH. Preliminaries being arranged between Lord FALMOUTH and Sir HENRY HARDINGE, the latter produced a pair of pistols, and loaded them in the presence of the parties; he then handed them to Lord WINCHILSEA, who examined them, and then returned them. SIR HENRY handed one to each of the combatants, and measured the ground agreed on, twelve paces. Lord WINCHILSEA re-measured the ground, and the Duke and Lord WINCHILSEA took their station, and were informed by Sir HENRY there was nothing further to be done till he used the expression "fire." The seconds then retired, and Sir HENRY HARDINGE gave the word "fire." The Duke of WELLINGTON immediately discharged his pistol The ball struck the lappel of Lord WINCHILSEA'S coat on the left side. Lord WINCHILSEA then fired of his pistol in the air, and the seconds rejoined their principals,"

The BENGAL HURKARU of the 8th Instant received yesterday, in republishing, a paragraph from our Paper of the 17th ulto in which, was the correction of an Error in the Speech of Sir J. P. Grant, seems dissatisfied that we did not then state our reasons for "inserting a correction" which he seems to think we had before refused to give a place to. We reply, (trusting our Bengal Cotemporary will not be so ungenerous, by his remarks, on a subject, where remarks are not attended with the slightest danger to him, but to us are extremely hazardous, as to lay us under the necessity of submitting to misconception, or risking the *penalty* of defending ourselves,) that he has misconceived us, and we beg he will again read our words, we did not refuse to "insert the correction" ever; but we refused to insert a paragraph sent us by the Gentleman who acts in the capacity of Clerk to the learned Judge, in which we should have spoken positively to what we knew of but by hearsay; should have charged *ourselves* with the error of *another*, and left the public to think that we had indulged in a flight of our own, or fathered the offspring of our creative brain, out of pure accident, on the Honorable Judge. This was all we refused to do, and is what we shall ever refuse to do.

We have been informed on good authority that the officers belonging to the detachment of H. M. 40th Regiment, which lately arrived here by the *Royal George* from New South Wales, have presented her Commander CAPTAIN ROBERT EMBLETON with a handsome gold Snuff Box, having a portrait of the Duke of Wellington on the lid, for his great attention and kindness to them all, during the period they were on board the Royal George.

The following is from yesterday's Supplement to the *Bombay Courier*, the paragraph alluded to in the *Madras Courier*, our readers will find in another part of our Paper. We have heard that there is no probability of SIR JOHN MALCOLM resigning yet, and that he will be requested by the "Home Authorities" to remain in Bombay until the fifth year of his Government shall have expired.

"The *Madras Courier* of the 14th instant on the authority of the *Calcutta John Bull*, states that letters from London of the 8th February, affirm that *Sir John Claridge* the Recorder of Penang had been recalled, and that *Sir John Malcolm* is to resign the Government of Bombay to be succeeded by *Mr. G. L. Prendergast*, formerly a member of council here.

We do not believe the latter part of the story as far as Sir John Malcolm's intended resignation goes, but if it were to take place at an early period we certainly should not wonder at Mr. Prendergast's appointment. Mr. P. is we believe a brother in law of Mr. Lushington, the Governor of Madras, who is related to Lord Ellenborough, the present President of the Board of Control with whom the appointment, or at least its confirmation, rests. In the estimation of the Court of Directors, Mr. Prendergast always stood high for his unceasing advocacy of economy and retrenchment, while his service of thirty years length, and his acquaintance with the language, institutions and habits of the Natives has given him increased claims to their Particular favor and consideration.

It is said that General O'Callaghan, a brother of Lord Lismore's, is to succeed Sir Thomas Bradford in the command of the Bombay Army, and that Sir Colin Campbell comes out on the Staff as successor to Sir Lionel Smith."

THE THEATRE.

Our Theatre opened on Friday Evening last, with the amusing Farces of the *Spectre Bridegroom* and the *Critic*. The former like the generality of Farces has little or no plot to recommend it. Its merit rests entirely on a few droll situations the mistakes of *Aldwinkle* and his family, together with the ludicrous terrors of *Dickory*. The character of *Nicodemus* is one, we would say that few Amateurs would attempt. The Gentleman who personated that character however, did it ample justice, it affords no room for the display of dramatic talent, further than the assumption of the most rigidly grave deportment. He looked the character well, and was sufficiently sepulchral and solemn to warrant *Dickory's* belief that he was a real Ghost. The part of *Dickory* was undertaken by an old and favourite Amateur, his acting on this occasion elicited loud and frequent bursts of laughter. *Captain Vauntington*, we do not recollect to have seen before, but we seize this opportunity with pleasure to congratulate the Amateus, and the Public in general, upon the acquisition of so talented a Performer. The Scene where he is left to watch for the appearance of the supposed Ghost was admirably acted. The kind of dutch courage which he imbibed by frequent application to "a little more Brandy" was truly ludicrous. We anticipate much from this gentleman, when he becomes a little better acquainted with the peculiarities of our Stage, which he graced by his acting, and which is peculiarly unfavourable to rapidity of utterance, *Aldwinkle* in spite of Powder and black Cork, looked too young and vivacious, he was however perfect in his part, which is saying a great deal in an amatuer performance.

Sheridan's Farce of the CRITIC, followed and was well supported throughout, *Puff* was admirable—*Sneer* in good keeping and well dressed, and *Dangle* passable, he was evidently however out of his *Line*, and seemed to wish himself well rid of the fine snuff colored coat, tights, and silk stockings, with which he had been adorned. *Sir Fretful Plagiary* was a rare piece of acting, indeed we can say with truth, that within our recollection, we have never seen any amatuer acting to equal it, although we can boast of having seen in England Colonel Berkely, and several other celebrated Amateur Performers, the only fault that we observed, was, that he had not paid sufficient attention to the admirable instructions of *Puff*, to "keep up the Major General Sir." and that in consequence of expressing his surprise and rage with too much vehemence at first, he was unable to produce a great effect at the closing words of *Sneer*. *Fisburina* looked the character well, but we could not hear her. *Whiskerandos* quitted this bustling Scene for all eternity in good style, arose and again repeated his dying words by the command of *Puff* with increased effect. The other characters, the *Governor of Tilbury Fort, Sir Walter Raleigh* and *Sir Christopher Hatton* were all respectable. We regret to say that the blowing up of the *Spanish Armada* in the last scene, through some accident was not well conducted; on the whole however we were much amused, and we believe we are not singular in the expression of this Sentiment. Between the two Pieces we had a very pretty song from the Gentleman who performed the part of Sir Fretful Plagiary, accompained by an orchestre composed entirely of stringed instruments. We were glad to see that the Amatuers had at last adopted that, which we so frequently have urged upon them, substituting the soft, sweet tones of the Violin, for the boisterous noise of the Clarionet. We now beg to offer a few words, in regard to the want of arrangement and complete carelessness manifested on the part of the Managers, as to the comfort and safety of their Audience, we are convinced that the manifestation of this necessary care and attention, would be highly beneficial to the Interests of the Theatre, and that the *Fair Part* of the Community would feel less disinclination to visit the Theatre, if they could secure clean seats, and a safe egress. The Egress from the Theatre is, (particularly in the monsoon) fearfully dangerous; the starting and fear of the Horses, the rattling of Carriages and the bawling of Hamals is beyond all description. It only amazes us that accidents are not more frequent. Would it not be a good plan, (we offer these remarks with all due deference) as there are European Constables in attendance for the purpose we believe of affording assistance, to have one of them stationed at the foot of the stairs to announce to another stationed at the top, the arrival of any particular Carriage, so that the party to whom it belonged might at once get access to it, as it is, the moment the curtain falls, there is a general rush to the lobby, the staircase is completely blocked up, and the carriage which stops the way may in all probability belong to a party at the very top of the stairs, who are obliged to push their way through this dense mass to the great prejudice of the Ladies dresses, and to the general inconvenience of all persons situated as above described.

SUPREME COURT.

THIRD QUARTER SESSIONS.

24th JULY 1829,

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR J. GRANT.

At eleven o'clock the Court assembled and the following Gentlemen were sworn upon the Grand Jury.

JAMES FORBES ESQ.—*Foreman,*

William Clerk.	Thomas Saunders,
H. L. Guillemand,	H. P. Saunders,
J. L. Johnson,	H G Oakes,
Goodwin Williams,	John Skinner,
H. P. Hadow,	R. L. Leckie,
Josiah Mac Gregor,	E. E. Elliot.
Patk. Stewart	and
Sir Roger de Faria,	Thomas Flower,
Luis de Souza,	Esquires,

Some Officers of the Marine had been summoned on the Grand Jury, but as they have been lately rendered amenable to Martial Law a question has arisen as to their liability to serve, the decision of which Mr. Justice Grant, has thought proper to defer until the Bench be full. In consequence of the exclusion of the Marine Officers and the pleas of nonage put in by other gentlemen who were summoned only 17 persons were sworn on the Grand Jury.

As soon as the Grand Jury had chosen their foreman, Mr. Justice Grant addressed them as follows.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

I have again the pleasing duty to congratulate you on the lightness of the Calendar. There are only 7 cases of felony reported to me. One robbery certainly of a serious nature, but not such as to cause publick alarm, the persons alleged to be concerned in it being few, and having betrayed the person who suffered from it into their power with her own consent. There are 5 cases which I am informed will come on of misdemeanour, in which I regret to say there is one case of perjury. I think the prevalence of this crime at once the most frightful and the most disheartening thing in considering the state of this country. Not a single case comes on to be tried in which the Judge feels that he can place implicit confidence in the witnesses. His occupation of mind is, how little to believe, what witnesses to disbelieve, and how much of the remainder he may safely give credit to. It is surprising how far he usually succeeds, but it is a most perplexing and distressing duty. Truth is not so general a virtue any where, as is usually supposed. But here it is lamentably disregarded. All the court can do is to punish the violation of it with the utmost rigour when detected, and to impress on Juries, and the community at large, particularly on the respectable natives, the necessity of combined efforts to detect and bring to punishment when committed, and to discourage it by private reprehension and disgrace. To consider a discovery of falsehood in servants as equal to a discovery of theft; to teach children the importance of truth; to reflect that without *truth* society must fall to pieces; that on truth in Courts of Justice every man's safety depends, his property, his liberty, his life, his reputation, and those of all persons most dear to him, I would impress on all of them that when this crime is committed in any suit or action in which they are engaged, they should leave no exertion unemployed to bring the guilty person to punishment; to urge them not to be deterred from so doing by any fear of the trouble it may occasion. Let me assure them no inconvenience they may be put to, can bear the least proportion of the dangers they run from the prevalence of perjury. It were better to be without Courts of Justice than that our Courts should be instruments of injustice in the hands of perjured witnesses. The very impression on Judges and Juries of the little faith to be given to witnesses, most materially impedes the course of Justice. How can a Judge decide with promptitude and certainty when he feels no confidence can be placed in the witness? Nothing therefore more strongly or seriously calls for united exertion than the putting down perjury and rearing up reverence for

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

truth. Gentlemen with these views you will I am sure give your best attention to the investigation of the accusation preferred before you against this man. And tho' you will not neglect to send him to trial if there are sufficient grounds for it; you do not require to be cautioned by me against permitting your horror of the crime to betray you into the imputing it without sufficient grounds.

There is only one other Case to which I think it necessary for me to call your particular attention. There is an indictment against one person for malicious, stabbing and wounding, on the new act, which as it creates a new offence I think it my duty to say a few words on. The act 9 Geo: 4th, chap: 74 Sec: 60; is in these words. "That if any person unlawfully and maliciously shall shoot at any person, or shall by drawing a trigger in any other manner, attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person, or shall unlawfully and maliciously stab, cut, or wound any person with intent in any of the cases aforesaid, to maim, disfigure or disable such person, or to do some other grievous bodily harm to such person, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful, apprehension or detainder of the party so offending, or of any of his accomplices, for any offence for which he or they may respectively be liable by law to be apprehended or detained, every such offender shall be guilty of Felony, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer death as a Felon". I then adds this proviso, "provided always that in case it shall appear, on the trial of any person indicted for any of the offences above specified, that such acts of shooting, or of attempting to discharge loaded arms, or of stabbing, cutting or wounding as aforesaid were committed under such circumstances that if death had ensued therefrom the same would not in law have amounted to the crime of murder, in every such case the person so indicted shall be acquitted of Felony." This act introduces into India the law known in England by the name of Lord Ellenborough's act, which in truth only brings back the law in principle to what was originally the law of England; for by the law of England originally murder was on a footing with treason. The Crime consisted in the *intention*, and if a man *intended* to murder another, and did any act proving such intention his succeeding in his purpose by actually putting his victim to death was immaterial to his guilt and he was punished as a murderer tho' he failed. I need not say that this law was previous to the time from which we date the Common law; but such was the ancient law. Lord Ellenborough's act reintroduces this principle to a certain extent.

You will observe that under this act the shooting or drawing a trigger or otherwise attempting to discharge loaded arms (with this as I understand you will have no concern on the present occasion) as the stabbing, cutting or wounding with intent to maim or disfigure or do some grievous bodily harm—or with intent to resist the lawful apprehension of the person so offending, or of his accomplices—is rendered a capital offence; but the offence consits in the *intent*, which intent must be proved to you before you indict any person on this statute—at least to the extent of inducing you to hand him for trial to the petty Jury. Gentlemen, I have nothing further with which to detain you, except that I cannot but again congratulate you on the state of the Calendar. I think the greatest praise is due to the Magistrates for the great vigilance and activity with which they continue to discharge their duties. Of this we require no other proof than the great tranquility of the Island and the striking difference there is between the state of security in which the persons and property of its inhabitants now are from what it was when I had first the honor of addressing a Grand Jury from this place. To me it cannot but be particularly gratifying to have it in my power to congratulate you on this important change; in now addressing you as I hope I have reason to believe for the last time that I shall be called upon alone to discharge the duties of the Criminal Jurisdiction of this Court. From this Bench I cannot with propriety allude to what has only reached me through the medium of common report, and what I have no official knowledge of. By whom, therefore these vacant chairs are to be filled is a matter on which I cannot properly address you. But I may be perhaps so far permitted to depart from this rule as to say that if common report be correct as to one of the Gentlemen, who are to fill these vacant places, a Gentleman well known to us all, no appointment, so far as my private feelings are concerned, could be more agreeable to me. I am persuaded that here side by side we shall proceed with the same amicable feeling and the same honest and anxious desire to discharge with fidelity and zeal our important duties that we felt when we were differently situated.

On Monday last the grand jury having brought their duties to a conclusion were discharged, but have we understand been unexpectedly resummoned, to decide on a case of singular atrocity which occurred on board the Barque *Fifeshire*. It appears that the ship's Carpenter, a native of China, has without any apparent provocation, stabbed the Commander, (Capt. CRAWLEY) with a knife, in two places, but, we hear that fortunately neither of the wounds are dangerous. The Villain was immediately secured and is now in Custody.

From the Courier.

ROBBERY.

On the night of Saturday last the office of Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co. was broken into and robbed of 6 pieces of Woolleps of the value of 8 or 900 Rupees. The depredators appeared to have forced an entry through the wall of some stables attached to the house formerly used as the Chief Secretary's office and thus got into the house. They went up stairs, after lighting a link, and broke open several writing desks of Native writers, but found nothing in them excepting accounts books and paper which they left untouched. There were in the office 8 casks of Cochineal &c. worth about 16,000 Rupees but the thieves did not attempt to remove them.

The situation of the stables above mentioned, unprotected as they are by a guard or even by a closed gate, is peculiarly favourable to the secret assembly of depredators within the fort and inviting the attention of the Magistracy. We believe the premises belong to Government, but as they are divided into different offices no particular department considers them in its especial custody.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GLASGOW COURIER.—APRIL 9TH.

The Catholic Relief Bill passed a second reading in the House of Lords after a protracted debate, which lasted till a late hour on Saturday evening, by a majority of 217 to 112. This majority greatly exceeds the numbers contemplated by many of the most strenuous supporters of the Bill, and which shows the immense power and influence of the Government, to a degree which has seriously alarmed some of the liberal supporters of the measure.—Anxious to place before our readers a report as full as possible of these debates, the most important in the annals of Britain, and which will tell in their effects many days hence on the interests, the character and the power of this country, we abstain from all comment or observation, until this part of our task is finished. The speech of the Bishop of Durham was much admired. Lord Guildford's was excellent. All eyes are now turned to the King. That he will give his assent to the measure we believe, although we know that it is in high quarters still thought he will not.

The campaign is about to open on the Danube,—The preparations for it have been immense, and the approaching events will be of great and commensuate importance.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JULY 15th, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....31 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 29 *Premium.*

Five per Cent, Bengal Uiremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ..1 *Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..1 Dis.

Five per Cent.
Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees. 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2½ *Pre*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 6th.—H. M. Ship Cruizer, Captain G. Colpoys, from a Cruize.
— 8th —Brig Emily Taylor, Captain J. McDermott, from Bombay 27th May, Trincomalee 18th, Negapatam 20th, Nagore 22d, Tranquebar 28th June Cuddalore 2d, and Pondicherry 7th July.
— 14th, —Ketch Nelson, T. Freneez, from Colombo 7th July.
— Do. —Ship Hamonshaw, Nacodah Hassan, from Muscat 21st June, and Allepy 8th July.
— 15th, —Ship Milford, G. Jellico, from Bombay the 1st July.
Passengers by the Ketch Nelson —Lieutenants Bassday and Harper, and Ensign J. Morris.
Passengers by the Hamonshaw.—Captain Overstone, Mr. Wilson and Servant.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 7th.—Ship La Belle Alliance, Captain T. Francis, for Calcutta.
— Do. —Ship Clyde, Capt. D. N. Munro, for Calcutta.
— Do. —Ship Pensylvanie, Captain R. Clochar for Coringa.
— 12th, —Ship General Palmer, Capt. W. Thomas, for St. Helena and London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Cruizer, Captain G. Colpoys.
H. C. Ship Hastings, Captain G. Laughton.
H. C. Ship Thames, Capt. J. K. Forbes.
H. C. Ship Repulse, Capt. H. Gribble.
H. C. Ship Windsor, Captain T. Haviside.
Ship Elizabeth, Captain J. W. Phillips.
Ship Hercules, Captain D. Wilson.
Ship La Gironde, Captain J. Durrox.
Ship Gabrielle, Captain C. Dumar.
Ship Espina, Captain C. D. Echevarria.
Ship Hydrose, Nacodah Shaik Nalubba.
Brig Coatham, Captain J. Durward.
Brig Louisa, Captain J. Serjeant.
Brig Cecelia, Captain D. Cardoza.
Brig Emily Taylor, Captain J. McDermott.
Ketch Nelson, Captain T. Freneez.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Black Town, on the 2d instant, the Wife of Mr Henry Kent, of a Daughter.
At Madras, on Monday the 6th inst. the Lady of William Oliver, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Secunderabad, on the 1st July the Lady of Captain Wynch, Horse Brigade, of a Son.
At Palamcottah, on the 2d July, Mrs. Rhenius of a Daughter.
In Camp at Kulladghee, on the 26th June, the Wife of Serjeant J. Orme, of the Horse Brigade, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, at the Black-Town Chapel, by the Revd. W. Roy, D. D, Mr. Clemen Gilles, to Miss Mary McDowall.
On Thursday the 9th instant, at St. George' Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq. Barrister at Law, t Fanny Cleveland, second Daughter of George Pete Tyler, Esq of the Madras Civil Service, Niece to Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, K. C. B., and Great Grand Daughter of Anne Baroness Dacre, in her own righ the 17th in descent who inherited that ancient title.

DEATHS.

At Negapatam, on the night of the 2d instant, after a protracted illness supported through with cheefulness and resignation, Mr. D. R. Alexanders, Revenue Writer and Tamil Translator under the former Collectors of Tanjore and late a Superannuate Pensioner, aged 60 years, 4 months and 17 days.
At Tellicherry, on the morning of the 3d inst after giving birth to her third Child, Matilda; the Wife Mr. George Lafrenais, aged 19 years and 8 day leaving a large family to deplore her untimely loss
At Cuddalore, on the 5th June, John Hart Jolli Esq.
At Madras, on Thursday the 9th July, Aust Flower, Esq. in the 64st. year of his age.
At Samalcottah, on the 29th Ultimo, Charles W kinson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 22d Regiment N i. deeply regretted by his disconsolate Widow.
At Kamptee, near Nagpoor, on Sunday the 7 of June, of a severe attack of Fever, Eleanora Elzabeth, the only Daughter of Lieutenant J. B. Bannett, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, aged years, 2 months, and 20 days, sincerely regretted.

MADRAS GAZETTE,—JULY 13.

The John Bull of date 26th ultimo says, "Privat letters have been received in Town from London, under date 12th February, which state that Sir Joh Claridge had been recalled from Penang, and tha Sir John Malcolm will resign the Government of Bombay to be succeeded by Mr. G. L. Prendergast, formerly a Member of Council at that Presidency." It does not appear that any accounts confirmatory of the foregoing have been received at Bombay, at least w so judge from the silence of our Cotemporaries;—and at Madras, so far as we have opportunities of knowing the John Bull has conveyed to us the first intimation —That such changes are in contemplation will excite no surprize, when it is considered, that recent event may have rendered them advisable, if not absolutely necessary.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JULY 1, 1829.

BUY. Prem.			SELL Prem.		
25	8	Remittable	24	8	Prem
Dis. 1	8	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2	0	Dis
Dis. 0	8	New ditto ditto	0	12	Dis.
5500	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5300	0	Dis

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 4th —Ship Earl of Motley, T. W. T. Walford, from London 9th May 1828, and Penang 16th June 1829.
— 6th, —Ship Jupiter, W. H. Wildy, from Sydney 20th April.
— American Ship Corinthian, J. Curtis, from Baltimore 24th March.
Passengers per Ship Earl of Morley, from Valparaiso.—Dionecio Fernandez, Merchant; Cepriana Goragorreo, Clerk.
The Honorable Compay's Pilot Vessel *Jane* was within hail of the Ship David Clark, off Point Palmyras, and reports the halyard of the colours to have been only fowl. No casualty could have occurred, or it would have been communicated to the Jane.
The H. C. Ship Lady Melville was towed to sea by the Forbes Steamer, on the 1st Instant.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 2d.—American Brig Smyrna, William Henry, for Boston.
— 4th, —Ship Mary Ann, M. O'Brien, for Mauritius,
— Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, J. M. de Jesus for Macao.
— 5th, —Brig Laurel, T. Tait, for Liverpool.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 30th June the Wife of Mr. John Abraham, of a Daughter.
At Burdwan, on the 30th June, the Lady of David Scott, Esq. Jun. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the morning of the 1st July, the Wife of Mr. John Gray, Printer, of the Hurkaru Press, of Twins (Boys).
At Sir William Rumbold's House, Chowringhee on the morning of the 2d July, the Honorable Lady Rumbold, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the morning of Monday, the 6th July, at the Cathedral, by special Licence, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, J. D. King, Esq. to Ann Eliza Lewellin, Widow of the late Lieutenant Lewellin of His Majesty's 24th Dragoons.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, Mrs. Boileau, the Lady of Simeon Henry Boileau, Esq. aged 35 years, 3 months and 8 days,
At Serampore, on the 1st July, Mr. Emanual Lunlay, aged 22 years, late an Assistant in the Marine Board,
At Calcutta, on the 4th July, Mr. Thomas Higgins, an Assistant in the Military Department, aged 25 years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 30TH JUNE, 1829.
Mr. W. B. Jackson, Magistrate of the Zillah of Behar.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—JULY 6.

TODAY'S Report announces the arrival of the Ship *Corinthian*, Captain James Curtis, from Baltimore the 24th March.
On the 19th April, Lat. 3° 11 N. Long. 25° 0 W. she was chased by a small black Schooner, supposed to be a Pirate—but by a little manouvering got clear of her. June 3. Lat. 26° 20 S. Long. 50° 20' E.—spoke the Ship *Windsor*, Captain Haviside, from London 13th March, for Madras and China, with King's and Company's troops on board, all well—and sailed several days in company with her.

In a former number, we republished from the Canton Register, an account of the trial and execution of the Captain and crew of the French ship *Navigateur* recently received papers give several additional articulars of that atrocious act, which was perpetrated within sight of Macao, with circumstances of qual deliberation and cruelty. The *Navigateur* left Bordeaux on the 15th May, 1827, bound to Manilla. In October, she put into Turon, in consequence of having received some damage, but it being impossible to repair her properly, she was abandoned, and sold to the Cochin Chinese Government. On the 13th of July, last year, Captain Sainta Romain and his crew, consisting of thirteen persons, embarked in a China junk chartered to take him to Macao, as well as upwards of four hundred packages, consisting of wines, piece goods, &c. being a part of the *Navigateur's* cargo. Notice was given by two persons, (principally by signs) to the French Captain and his party, that the Chinese crew had bad intentions towards them. The Captain alarmed at this wanted to land on the Ladrone islands, but was unfortunately, it would appear, overruled. Next day, early in the morning (4th August.) the Chinese crew, amounting to about sixty in number, rose upon the poor Frenchmen and massacred them all—with the exception of two, who leaped into the sea, one of whom was severely wounded. The junk continuing her course was, in an instant, far away; and the two poor fellows were about an hour striving with the waves, when a small Chinese vessel passed them. They succeeded in placing themselves on her rudder—but the crew, with extraordinary barbarity, forced them off again into the sea, but threw them a plank. One of the men soon sunk exhausted, to rise no more, and the other, after being two hours in the water, succeeded in getting to a second vessel which was passing, and was received on board, and carried to Macao.
The Chinese Government very creditably and actively exerted itself in apprehending the Murderers, the majority of whom, after a short time, were taken and executed. It is not one of the least extraordinary facts —respecting this extraordinary people, that substitutes for murderers are procurable among them for a pecuniary consideration! This scarcely credible fact was proved in evidence, on the trial in question, six substitutes for murderers being bought! whether these were executed with the rest does not appear, but the circumstance is a most curious one altogether, and indicates but an imperfect state of civilization in a country that arrogates to itself the very contrary.

English Extracts.

THE SPHYNX.— JAN. 24

OPENING OF THE TRADE TO INDIA AND CHINA.

(From the Liverpool Times of January 20.)

IT will be seen that the Mayor has called a public meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool on the subject of the Trade to India and China to be held to-morrow week, the 28th inst. The requisition presented to the Mayor on this subject was the most respectable we have ever seen on any similar occasion. It comprises our wealthiest, most intelligent, and most influential merchants, without any distinction of party; and, if the document had either been laid in a public place for signature, or handed about with a wish to obtain a great number of names, the list might easily have been swelled to thousands. There is but one feeling in the town on this subject, which is, that the monopoly of the East India Company imposes a monstrous tax on the nation, and shuts us out from the most extensive field of commerce this country ever knew. In every aspect in which the subject can be viewed, whether as to England, India, or China, as to the Company's commercial monopoly or its political government, as to wealth, to civilization, to morals, or to religion, the present system is considered in the highest degree absurd and prejudicial. We are happy to learn that the same feeling prevails at Manchester; and that Mr. Buckingham, in his visit of a single day to that town, received such manifestations of the spirit that prevails there, as to afford an earnest that is appeal to the inhabitants next month will call forth an expression of hostility to monopoly not less cordial and unanimous than that which has been witnessed in Liverpool.

A meating of the requisitions took place on Saturday, Mr. Gladstone in the chair, when a Sub-Committee was appointed to prepare the resolutions which are to be submitted to the public meeting.

A London paper, 'The Morning Journal,' which is labouring to write itself into notoriety by all manner of violent and abusive articles, by reckless assertions and extravagant declamation, tries to throw contempt on Mr. Buckingham and on the merchants at Liverpool, for the part they are taking to oppose the renewal of the East India Company's charter. The palpable folly of this journalist counteracts the effect of his unprincipled abuse. He confesses he has never read Mr. Buckingham's works, and yet he presumes to designate him an empiric. He says that the Gladstones, the Croppers, &c., of this town are influenced by the mere selfish consideration of a wish to extend their own trade to the East. Grant that it were so—are *merchants* the only persons who are to be debarred from expressing their opinions on a *mercantile* question; Is it a heinous crime for intelligent commercial men to show the legislature how the commerce of the country may be extended? Are the free and enlightened merchants of Liverpool, or the interested proprietors of the East India Company—a large proportion of whom are wholly ignorant of trade, being landed gentlemen, women, and children—more likely to give such advice to government as would best promote the interests of the community? Can there, by possibility, be a better guide to the legislature as to the capability of improvement in any branch of trade, than the opinions of the most experienced merchants of the country, who are in constant correspondence with all parts of the world? If the Gladstones and the Croppers think they can derive benefit from opening the trade to the East, their opinion is worth more than that of all the ministerial and opposition benches of the Houses of Partiament put together; and we defy those gentlemen to derive profit themselves, without sharing the benefit with manufacturers, shippers, and indeed, directly or indirectly, with every class in the nation.

We might safely challenge a more ingenious and better-informed person than the writer above-mentioned, to point out any town or city in the kingdom, where the East India question is likely to be so well understood and so independently viewed as at Liverpool. No town, except London, has such frequent intercourse with India, or sees so many individuals who are returning from that country. No town whatever contains merchants who have more enlarged views, or more extensive information, with regard to the commerce of the world. No town is more exempt from any ties or interests, which could influence its merchants to oppose the general good. *Inasmuch* as Liverpool is *interested* in the question, precisely *in so much* is the opinion of its merchants *the more valuable*; because it is manifest that Liverpool cannot be benefited in this matter but by an *an extension of the trade*; and an extension of the trade is a benefit to the whole nation. It is true that Liverpool is interested in abolishing the Company's monopoly; but so is all England; and, therefore, if this is a reason why Liverpool should not be active, it is an equally good reason against the activity of any other place within the limits of the British dominions. In short, according to the reasoning of this sapient journalists, nobody has a right to oppose the wrong done by the Company, except those who have *no interest* in the question, and *know nothing about it!*

But we shall give, in the fewest possible words, several weighty reasons why the mercantile population of Liverpool should earnestly and perseveringly seek the entire abolition of the East India Company's charter and government:

1st. Because the East India Company is the largest, closest, and most prejudicial monopoly existing in this country, and stands in flagrant opposition to the principles of Free Trade.

2d. Because it shuts out the merchants and the capital of England from the whole territory of India, with the exception of a few towns on the coast, where merchants have no means of sending their goods into the interior, except such as depend wholly on the Company's pleasure.

3d. Because the vast population of Hindoostan, who are eager to receive our goods, cannot obtain them but at such enhanced prices, and with so much difficulty, (owing to the Company's regulations.) as almost to amount to prohibition.

4th. Because Englishmen going out to India are subject to the arbitrary authority of the Company, who may banish them from their concerns and the country without trial, and at an hour's notice.

5th. Because the Company, from its very constitution, is wholly unfit to govern an extensive territory, and has more powerful *motives* to bad and negligent government, than to good government.

6 h. Because the Company has, *in fact*, misgoverned India, oppressed Englishmen, incurred enormous debt, and grossly mismanaged its own mercantile concerns.

7th. Because the rapid and extraordinary increase of the private trade to India, since the partial opening of the trade in 1813, (notwithstanding all the restrictions to which it is subject,) whilst the Company's trade has, during the same period, been stationary, proves beyond dispute the infinite superiority of Free Trade to Monopoly, and the great capabilities of Indian commerce.

8th. Because the East India Company wholly engrosses the trade to China, shutting out our merchants from the most extensive market in the world, and enhancing the prices of teas nearly 100 per cent. to the people of this country—thereby exacting from them, for the support of its own costly and corrupt system, a tax of nearly *one million sterling per annum*.

9th. Because the merchants of great Britain are thus subjected to restrictions from which the Merchants of all other nations are exempt, and our commercial rivals are benefiting by our loss.

10th. Because the United States have their teas at little more than half the price of this country, and have cultivated the commerce with China to so great an extent, that, within thirty or forty years, it has risen (in imports and exports) to 3,443,504*l.* per annum,—being only 275,884*l.* less than the amount of the commerce of the East India Company with China, though the latter has been established 150 years, and though England has vastly greater means af consuming the products of China, and of sending in return such manufactures as the Chinese are likely to buy.

We might assign many other reasons, political, commercial, and moral, and put those already assigned in new light; but the foregoing are, in our opinion, far more than sufficient to convince any man, not biassed by some powerful interest, that every exertion ought to be made, with unremitting perseverance, by the people of this country to prevent the renewal of the East India Company's Charter.—*The Sphynx, January* 24.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—MARCH 13.

We alluded on Wednesday to a Meeting about to be held in Edinburgh on the subject of the great question now under the consideration of Parliament. The following is a copy of a Requisition agreed to on Monday at a preparatory Meeting, called without any regular advertisement, appointing a Public Meeting for Saturday next. Our respectable correspondent informs us that the names attached to the Requisition were obtained in the course of half an hour; and that, had it been wished, and had more time been allowed, six times as many could have been procured. The Requisition is signed by men of all parties, and by the most respectable, both for rank and talents.

The contrast between Scotland and England with respect to this question deserves some attention. In Scotland no sinister interest is at work—there is no great Ecclesiastical Corporation, possessed of overwhelming wealth, to corrupt a portion of the higher and middle classes, and make them exert themselves to abuse the credulity of the lower orders by falsehoods and misrepresentations. We are mistaken if as much fanaticism and ignorance be not to be found among the lower orders of Scotchmen as are to be found among the lower orders of Englishmen. But there is no body of men in Scotland to call forth that ignorance and fanaticism. The Clergy of Scotland have no interest in retaining the people in a state of thraldom—they do not form an order in the State, nor possess any thing of a Corporation spirit. Tories, Whigs, and Reformers, however much opposed to each other on other matters, see here no cause of contention. They view the question through no medium of passion or pride, or supposed interest by which objects may be distorted. The Church of England, which throughout this business has acted in so disgraceful a manner, may be assured that the contrasts above alluded to will not be soon forgotten. No one can suppose that the Scotch are less religious than their Southern neighbours; or, that if religious liberty was at all theratened, the higher and middle classes of Scotland would not be as zealous in opposing the evil as their neighbours.

"REQUISITION.

"We, the undersigned, had trusted that no Public Meeting would be necessary on the present occasion, in regard to the important questions which are now under the consideration of Parliament; but, observing that signatures are solicited by advertisment to a Petition against the Roman Catholic Claims, think it our duty to intimate, that a Public Meeting of those who are favourable to these claims will be held in the Assembly Rooms, George-street, on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of adopting and giving authority to forward Petitions praying both Houses of Parliament to strengthen the Protestant cause, by removing those disabilities from the Roman Catholics of these realms which have hitherto given them the advantage of justly representing themselves as Members of a Persecuted Church, and have thus maintained a spirit of disunion which threatens every hour more nearly the tranquillity and safety of the empire at large.

Wm. Arbuthnot, Baronet
James W. Moncrieffe, Baronet
John Hope, Solicitor-General
Walter Scott, Baronet
Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Baronet
Henry Cockburn, Advocate
Francis Walker Drummond of Hawthornden
P. Stewart. Major-General
John Horner, Merchant
Robert Keith Dick, Baronet
William Fettes, Baronet
Robert Bell, Advocate
George Sinclair of Ulbster
David Maclagan, M. D.
John Russell, W. S.
James Spittal, Merchant
David Maxwell, of Cardoness, Baronet
Alexander Smith, Banker
George Robertson Scott, of Benholm
W. H. Kerr, late of Ceylon Civil Service
J. W. Turner, Professor of Surgery, R. C. S.
John B. Greenshields, Advocate
James Ferguson, Principal Clerk of Session
Alex. Young of Harlund
Alex. Maitland Gibson, Baronet
Richard M'Kenzie, Deputy Keeper of the Signet
Francis Jeffrey, Advocate
James Miles Riddell, Baronet
John Craig, Merchant
John Gairdener, M. D.
John Bradfute, Bookseller
Thomas Thomson, Principal Clerk of Session
Andrew Barclay, Portobello
James M'Kay, Goldsmith
Gordon Brown, Convener of the Trades.
Thomas Gairdener, W. S.
Alexander Lawrie, Deputy Gazette Printer
Thomas Sawers, Trades Councillor
Thomas Allan, Banker
William Tait, Bookseller
George Cunningham, Writer, 31 Dublin-Street
James W. Burnett, W. S.
Adam Urquhart, Advocate
Andrew Skene, Advocate
J. D. Boswell, Captain, Royal Navy
John Wigham, Junior, Salisbury-road
John Cunningham, Advocate
Alexander Earle Monteath, Advocate
Wm. Howison, Nicholson-square
Charles Ross, Judge of the Commissary Court
Thomas Ponton, 14, Scotland-Street
William Bell, W. S.
John Graham, Jeweller
William Gibb, Manufacturer
Robert Marshall, Merchant
Alexander Hunter, W. S.
David Cathcart, W. S.
George M'Pherson Grant, of Ballindalloch
Andrew Rutherfurd, Advocate
John Aytoun of Inchdairney
Robert Graham, Advocater
William Gibson Craig, Younger of Riccarton
David Carnegy of Craigo, 15, Moray-place
Archibald Alison, Advocate
Thomas Corrie, 36, St. Audrew's square
Daniel Ellis, M. D.
John Robertson, Bookseller
John Thompson, M. D.
J. T. Gibson Graig, W. S.
John Archibald Murray, Advocate
Alexander Craig, Merchant
Thomas Ireland, Jun, Bookseller
C. F. Steuart, Lennoxlove
John B. Gracie, W. S.
John Wardlaw, Bookseller
James Macdonald, Manufacturer
Henry Laidlaw, 9, Raeburn Place
Henry Baxter, Advocate
Alexr. Blair, W. S.
James Browne, L. L. D. Advocate
John W. M'Kenzie W. S.
E. W. Ferrier, 12, Great King-street
Adam Black, Bookseller.

We copy the following amusing story from *The Brighton Gazette*;—"The following is from a source which we believe to be of indisputable authority:—The Duke of Wellington was heard to use the other day the axiom of the Catholics—'If you are not for me, you must be against me; and it will be my fault if I suffer the enemy to live in *camp*.' Those who are not for me must *march*?' This was principally directed to the Attorney-General, who has refused to resign. 'I will not go out,' he says,' and they dare not turn me out.' This is literally the fact. They dare not turn the Attorney-General out; if they do, Tindal (the ductile in-and-out Solictor-General) must take his place, who will be obliged to vacate his seat for Cambridge University and the apprehension is that Cambridge would follow the example of Oxford, and elect an Anti-Catholic in his stead. 'It is an unconstitutional power,' says honest Wetherall,' that is exerting itself to exclude from the Government of the country all who are religiously consistent or politically just, and who dare to hold an opinion opposite to the majority; I will hold that opinion, and will stand single and alone, unchanged, till they have strength enough to turn me out!' For this bold avowal of opinion, this honest integrity, poor Sir Charles has been marked, and the Ministers have studied to heap upon him every kind of indignity. They have declined his assistance in several matters relating to the Crown; but they dare not say,' You must and shall go out.' When the Duke of Wellington waited upon him, which he did in a Field Marshall's uniform, with the heads of the new Catholic Emancipation Bill, he said,' Wetherall, do me the favur to draw this Bill. His very sword leaped out of this scabbard when the honest advocate replied,' I will not draw it, my Lord Duke, to oblige even the King.'"

THE LATE LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR THOMAS BRADFORD, K. C. B.

(From the Courier, February 12.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Sir,—Having read in your paper of the 5th inst. a very cursory and unsatisfactory notice of the death of the late Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, I feel it a debt of gratitude due to one of the most distinguished and most noble minded among our many excellent and estimable General Officers, to request that you will allow me, through the medium of your columns to pay a tribute of truth, justice, and friendship, to the memory and merits of the late and sincerely deplored, Sir Thomas Bradford. This gallant, amiable, experienced, and admired officer possessed every great and good quality that is calculated to adorn the nature of man. To enthusiastic valour he united the most benevolent and magnaninous philanthropy and beneficence of mind, equally capable of chivalrous heroism in the field and of godlike sympathy, kindness, and consideration, in all the duties and relations of private life. At a very early period of life the late Sir T. Bradford obtained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and, while yet a youth, served under the late excellent and distinguished General Sir S. Achmuty G. C. B., as Deputy Adjutant-General, at the memorable and glorious assault and reduction of Monte Video, on which occassion Sir Thomas, by the highest degree of personal spirit and professional ability, gave an earnest of the future distinguished reputation which his long, arduous, and valiant services in the Peninsula fully and unequivocally established for him; a name honourably recorded on the sempiternal pages of our military and national history by the lustre-giving pen of the illustrous "Vainqueur du Vainqueur de la terre." whose commendation every brave and zealous officer holds in the highest estimation.

Throughout the Peninsular war the late Sir Thomas Bradford commanded a brigade of infantry, and, (like the valiant and immortalised Chief under whom he served with equal satisfaction and credit to both) never quitted the glorious theatre of war, and fertile fields of renown until the object of our national exertions, solicitude, and military heroism, was successfully and completely achieved, by the overthrow and dethronement of that effulgent military genius, whose brilliant and splendid exploits had for years almost prostrated the whole Continent of Europe at his feet!

Sir Thomas Bradford commenced his services in Portugal in command of the 82d Regiment, having resigned the *snug* situation of Assistant Adjutant-General, in Edingburgh, for the more active and more hazardous duties of the field. His activity, ability, zeal, valour, and devotion to the service, may have been equalled, but was never surpassed, by any of his contemporaries. He had the misfortune to lose an equally gallant brother in the battle of Waterloo, a Lieutenant Colonel of the British Guards and a K. C. B.

Peculiar circumstances, Sir, have enabled me to hear the most eneqivocal testimony to the greatness and nobility of soul which animated the late and ever-to-be lamented Sir Thomas Bradford. "*Pulman qui meruit ferat.*"

I have the the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant.
February 8. JOHN G. P. TUCKER

THE ATLAS.—MARCH. 8,

THE ARMY.

Military Movements.

The following alterations in the stations of the undermentioned Cavalry Regiments are about to take place, viz:—

The 1st Dragoon Guards from Manchester to Ireland. The 3d Dragoon Guards from Edinburgh to Coventry. The 4th Dragoon Guards from Exeter to York. The 5th Dragoon Guards from Dorchester to Canterbury. The 6th Dragoon Guards from Manchester to Dorchester. The 7th Dragoon Guards from York to Ipswich. The 1st Dragoons from Cork to Manchester. The 3d Light Dragoons from Ballinrobe to Exeter. The 6th Dragoons from Nottingham to Ireland. The 9th Lancers from Leeds to Nottingham. The 10th Hussars from Brighton to Hounslow. The 12 h Lanceis from Canterbury to Edinburgh. The 14th Light Dragoons from Coventry to Leeds. The 15th Hussars from Hounslow to Brighton.

Detachments of the 4th and 11th Light Dragoon marched from town on Friday, for Maidstone.

Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards to the 35th Foot to stop recruiting.

FROM THE ARMY LIST, FOR MARCH.

CIRCULAR.
HORSE GUARDS, 9*th February* 1829.
Memorandum.

The Regulations for the Dress of the Heavy Cavalry, as fixed by the Circular under date 1st April, 1828, are to continue in force, with the exception of the following alteration:—

The King has been pleased to command, that the Aiguilette shall be dispensed with throughout the Cavalry, the Household troops excepted.

His Majesty has been further pleased to command, that the Lappels, throughout the Cavalry, shall be abolished.

The Paymaster, Quarter Master, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, and Veterinary Surgeon, are to wear the Uniform of their respective Regiments, (the Sash excepted,) with the Epauletters of their corresponding Ranks, of the Infantry pattern, and a plain Chaco, that is to say, without gold or silver ornaments—the Cocked Hat being worn only in the Heavy Dragoons.

The necessary alteration has been made in the patterns of the Light Cavalry Jackets, at the Office of Consolidated Boards 21, Spring Gardens.

By Command of
The Right Honourable
General Lord Hill,
Commanding in Chief.
H. TAYLOR, Adjutant General.

☞ *See Second Sheet.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS. RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1829.

EMBONPOINT.

We are acquainted with a delightfully agreeable little Countess whose horizontal rotundity is to her vertical elevation in the precise proportion of seven to two; yet her case is not recorded in the archives of *corpulency* kept by Mr. W. Wadd, and by that most humorous gentleman lately opened to the prying curiosity of the public.* There is scarcely any sacrifice which our fair acquaintance has not made, or is not ready to make, for the sake of getting disencumbered of the largest share of her adipose envelope; but, alas! her efforts have have hitherto proved unsuccessful. That she has looked into Mr. Wadd's duodecimo, in the hope of finding the means of relief in it, there can be no doubt; but we fear she must been disappointed in her expectations. Still more grievously mortified was poor Madame Fodor, to find, that whole cruets of vinegar, drank in the course of a day, and for weeks in succession, did not accomplish the wished-for diminution of her bulk; although she had acted upon principle, and from authority, in adopting so *sharp* a remedy against what can scarcely be considered in the light of disease. We never liked Fodor better than when Nature, to the enchantment of her melodious notes, had superadded the obliteration of all shorts of angular projection in her delightful person; and many an hour have we wasted in vain endeavours to assure her of that fact, and persuade her, moreover, that plumpness in women is better than living anatomy. Hover, *chacun a son goût;* and those who are burdened with plumpness do not share in our admiration of that qualification—nay, complain bitterly of its inconvenience. Thus, the little fair Countess is implacable, because she cannot bring her hands near enough to each other to play upon the harp, and because the ordinary door of a carrige is too narrow for her; while the Italo-Russian *Cantatrice* before mentioned was inconsolable at discovering that her notes partook of the condition of her body, or, in other words, that she had *la voix grasse.*

But what trifles are these, compared to the many grievous calamities incident to corpulency, according to Mr. Wadd's own showing; for he tells us, that not only are fat persons more susceptible of contagion, but prone also to combustion. That a fat French Princess, as the Margravine of Bareuth assures us, should melt after she was embalmed, is shocking; but it is still more horrible to know, that a French lady expired in tortures from her fat igniting spontaneously. Had the latter been a very frequent occurrence, the woman who kept a tallow-chandler's shop in Dublin, in the time of Cromwell, (so the Chronicles have it,) and who made all her best candles from the fat of Englishmen, would have been sadly off for materials. It is stated, that some of her customers having once complained to her, that the candles were not so good as usual, she apologized by saying, "Why, Maam, I am sorry to inform you, that, for this month past, I have been short of English grease:" much such another reply as Burke and his butchering companions may be supposed to have given, when *short of subjects*, to the *cool* anatomists of the northern Athens.

Among the minor *désagrémens* of corpulency may be reckoned the difficulty of transportation from place to place. This is well illustrated by the following anecdote from Mr. Wadd's book:—

"Mr. B——, of Bath, a remarkably large corpulent, and powerful man, wanting to go by the mail, endeavoured to secure a place a short time before it started. Being told it was full, he still determined to get admission, and opening the door, which no one near him ventured to oppose, contrived to squeeze himself in. When the other passengers came, the ostler reported that there was a gentleman in the coach; he was requested to come out, but having drawn up the blind, he remained quiet. Hearing, however, a consultation on the means of making him alight and a proposal to 'pull him out,' he let down the blind, and, laying his enormous hand on the edge of the door, asked, who would dare to pull him out—drew up the blind again, and waiting some time, feel asleep About one in the morning he awoke, and calling out to know whereabout he was on the journey, he perceived, that to end the altercation with him, the horses had been put to another coach, and that he had spent the night at the door of the inn at Bath, where he had taken possession of the carriage."

When another gentleman, similary situated as to *Embonpoint*, applied lately to the proprietors of a Manchester coach for a passage thither, his enormous size struck them with so much awe that they would not consent to book him unless he agreed to be taken as *lumber* at ninepence per stone. According to the religious doctrines of the Gentoos, this gentleman could not have got rid of his sins when he made his application at the coach. office, or he would not have been so *ponderous.* Those good people have a hole ot the top of their houses, a sort of a *squeezer*, we suppose, through which, if a corpulent man cannot pass, he is rejected as deficient in sanctity and purity of morals. Were we to adopt such a notion, we should be compelled to lament, that a certain goodhumoured city baronet, lately deceased at Ramsgate, had died an incorrigible sinner, for assuredly his was not a body to pass through any Gentoo squeezer. Perhaps the Schâh of Persia entertains some such metaphysical ideas respecting fat; for he holds it in abhorrence, and pays an officer purposely to superintend the size of his subjects, whose title, translated into Latin, means, "*Formæ Corporis Estimators,*" and whose duty it is to measure and DIET the unweildy one. In that case, my Lord P——t, we are sure, could never have been the Schah's prime minister; nor would Doctor Paris have had so much leisure time on his hands, after the publication of his excellent book on *diet*, had they both lived in Persia.

How comes it that the corpulent are exposed to ridicule in almost every country, except in Russia, where every fat woman is considered a beauty, and the fatter the better. But so it is. Here in England we think ourselves bound to follow the bad example of laughing at fat people which was set by Queen Bess, who used to style Sir Nicholas Bacon as the "*Vir prapinquis*, observing, that his soul was well lodged. Henry the fourth had indeed, before her, thrown considerable discredit on fat people by comparing them to those whose mind is made stupid by intemperance; for Shakspeare makes him say, "Thou art so *fat*-witted with dranking of old sack, and unbuttoning thee after supper, that thou hast forgotten to demand that truly, which thou wouldst truly know. But these are trifling jokes. Even Cæsar, thought fat people were by nature harmless; viz blockish, for he says:—

> "Let me have men about me that are *fat;*
> Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights;
> Yond Cassius has a *lean* and *hungry* look;
> He thinks too much; such men are dangerous."

There was a chevalier Bayard in the English army, but now out of it, who dreaded so much the application to himself of the first part of Cæsar's observation, that in hopes of resembling Cassius, he tried to subdue the flesh by daily potations of vinegar at his dinner, and certainly with success until lately. He is now "a fat and sleek-headed man," looks the better for it in society, but has ceased (probably for that very reason.) to be an object of terror to the Cæsars that be. "God Bless you, Sir! said the pavions to the enormous Cambridge Professor and good-humoured antiquary Grose, as he passed over their newly-laid stones in the street: and "Pray, Sir," entreated a butcher, when he first saw the gentleman, "tell the sudents that you buy your meat of me." We have heard the Duke de Brancas say that there were at the court of Louis XV. two immensely fat noblemen, himself as Count Lebraguais and the Duke de Noailles. The king seeing them both at his levée one morning rallied the former on his corpulency: "You take no exercise, I suppose," said his Majesty; "Pardon me Sire," answered Lauraguais. I walk *twice* a day *round* my cousin the Duke the Noailles." It was about the same time that the French queen, in a haughty tone asked a fat French wit "*Quand accoucherez-vous?*" "*Quand j'aurais trouvé une sagefemme;*" was the ready reply, which stopped all further inquiries.

But in good earnest, is there any real harm in excessive *embonpoint*—moral or physical? We are inclined to think not. The late Dr. Darwin, who weighed Heaven knows how many stone, used to say, that he seldom felt well, "I am like a sick elephant," was his usual observation; but might not that arise from his usual stuffing himself, as he used to do his patients, with raw meat, and pounds of Jesuit's bark to promote the digestion of it? His fat, at all events, did not produce any moral mischief, for he was a poet as well as a physician. It is odd enough that almost all the very fat people are gifted with high spirits, exhilarating cheerfulness, and are good tempered. We never saw a hypochondriac who was fat, nor a cinic, nor a satyrist. For instance, one might as well expect to find impartiality in the editor or the major part of the writers of a certain Review, as to suppose them to be burthened with a well-paunched abdomen. We would readily wager a moderate sum, that the author of certain articles, not more remarkable for gross ignorance of the subject, than for malignity which appeared some years ago in the journal in question, on that most eminent philosopher Humboldt, was neither "fat nor sleek-headed," as Cæsar said.

Fat people are, in fact, incapacable of mischief. Were it not for this physical truth, the butchers of every nation, accustomed as they are to spill blood daily, would become the most dangerous class of the community. Fortunately their calling promotes, in a remarkable degree, the formation of fat; and this counteracts, no doubt, the evil propensity which familiarity with the process of slaughtering would inevitably create. A butchers organ of murder swells, we dare say, in proportion as he goes on with his trade; but the layers of fat, which cover his body at the same time, are a sufficient equipoise to keep the phrenological bump in check. How very few murders and deeds of atrocity are committed by this class of people, compared to any other among the lower ranks of society!

We have, almost inadvertently, stated a question which may give rise to doubts and controversy, when we asserted that butchers are by trade *fat*. Yet the fact is so; for we we have taken pains to ascertain it. But not only are the butchers themselves fat, but their wives and their children also; all from the same cause, namely, the inhalation of the volatile particles of recent flesh, or in other words, from the smell of meat. A very lean dog was confined in a spacious cage, and fed on bread and water for three months, Around the cage large pieces of beef were hung, which the animal could neither reach nor see. These were changed as soon asthey ceased to give out those peculiar effluvia which distinguish the flesh of a very recently slaughtered ox. At the end of the above-mentioned period, the dog looked plump and had gained considerably in in weight. At first, the animal was restless and ill-humoured: but the daily caresses of the master reconciled it to its capacity, and the result of the experiment proved the accuracy of our assertion. Here, then, is a remedy against leanness; but what has that to do with the title of our present article—and still less with the case of excessive *embonpoint* with which we set out? What is wanted in that case, and we dare say, in that of many of our *fair* and unfair readers, is a remedy against "too much fat." Is there such a thing! Mr. Wadd has left that point in doubt; and it would be presumption in us to attempt to do better.—*London Weekly Review, January* 31.

* Comments on Corpulency, &c. By W. Wadd, F. L. S. Notices in our last year's volume, p. 501.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the means of improving the quality and increasing the quantity of food.—An eminent economists says. "Every country which depends chiefly on potatoes for food must be frequently exposed to scarcity, because the surplus of one year's crop cannot be preserved to supply the deficiency of another, as in the case of grain. The extreme poverty of our people has compelled them to subsist almostentirely on this root for several years, and it has therefore become an object of the highest importance to discover a remedy for the above defect. Since the famine which prevailed in Ireland, in the year 1821. I have paid great attention to this subject, and I found that this purpose might be accomplished in various ways, but the conversion of potatoes into flour, I consider far superior in utility to any others. By many experiments, I found that potatoes of good quality will afford about a fourth part their weight of this flour, if carefully prepared, and of the same degree of dryness with common flour. Fourcroy says it yields a fifth, some chemists say less, and others say more; and it is notorious that a large portion of what is sold in our shops under the name of arrow-root is actually this flour manufactured at home,—Accum stated this many years ago, and medical men are quite aware of the fact; nor is the purchaser injured by this deception, the one being, in all respects, precisely the same with the other, of which any body may satisfy himself by comparing them. I have very often known persons who had long been accustomed to the use of arrow-root in the West Indies, take the potatoe flour in its stead, without ever suspecting any difference, nor is there indeed any. The two roots are natives of the same country, and entirely of the same quality; they are also applied there to the same purpose, arrow-root being used for starch, as well as the potatoe flour. This, flour is admirably adapted for commercial purposes, from its great value in small bulk, and it may be kept without damage for a great length of time. I happen to have known it preserved for eight years without any change whatever. This article has long been used by several respectable families in the Highlands of Scotland, as a substitute for wheaten flour, on a small scale, for curiosity, though it has never been turned to any public advantage as food, so far as I know. I have myself, however, used it for a considerable time in my own house in large quantity with great satisfaction, for puddings, pancakes, and all sorts of pastry. It is incomparably good; boiled in milk, or water coloured with milk, it makes excellent food, and mixed with a small portion of common flour with eggs, or even with mashed potatoes, it makes the finest loaf bread; and improvements in cooking it will no doubt be daily made. In short, it is in all respects superior to wheaten flour, and equal to arrow-root. The enormous quantity of potatoes which the stomach receives and which the system requires for nourishment, when it is the sole food, cannot fail to injure that organ; and diseases of that class have therefore become very frequent of late years, to the unspeakable distress of the lower orders. On weighing the measures of potatoes usually allotted for a labourer's meal, I found it amounted to six pounds, and from that I procured a pound and a half of flour, which afforded eight breakfasts for my own use, each consisting of two table spoonsful of the flour boiled in a pint of milk. This very interesting fact may give us some idea of the importance, of this subject. Here we have many whole-some, delicious, nourishing, nay, luxurious meals, from one very bad one; in consequence of the very easy process which the material had undergone, the worst of all human food is converted into the very best. The average produce of an acre of land under potatoes over the United Kingdom, cultivated by the spade may be calculated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred barrels, or from fourteen to eighteen tons, * which will yield from three to four and a half tons of flour, or from fifty to seventy boils of one hundred and forty pounds each. Now our best land under wheat will not average above six or eight bolls an acre. The return of flour from wheat is very various. (A Young says that the average produce of England is about twenty-two bushels an acre.) When we add to this the superior quality of this flour, we have here an advantage almost too great for the mind to conceive.—Immense as the advantage is, however, it is unquestionably true, as may be easily proved, by the infallible test experiment, which all, even the poorest, can easily make; and to which they are earnestly entreated to have recourse. The annual expense of supporting the poor of England and Wales cannot be short of eight millions, including every shape in which charity is bestowed. Under this system, let an acare of land and the milk of a cow be assigned to every four poor families; with these, and a few beans, they may live comfortably. To breakfast and supper they may have this flour boiled in milk, and to dinner, by the addition of eggs, they may have pudding or pancakes, while they themselves may cultivate the ground. This is stated as one of the innumerable blessings which may flow from this improvement. If the yearly produce of the United Kingdom be worth several hundred millions, as political calculators assert, what must be the value of that discovery which increases that produce many fold? By the due cultivation of this system, in two years Great Britain and Ireland, instead of depending on other countries for food, may supply the greater part of Europe; and even China would maintain many times its present population. According to the usual price of potatoes, the boll of this flour will cost about seven shillings, or fourteen shillings the sack; the pound will coast about a halfpenny, and half a pound is about the average consumption of a family. Now this is the very same article which the rich and luxurious at present enjoy, and actually consume in large quantities, at the exorbitant price of two shillings the pound, or twenty-eight pounds the sack, under the foreign name of arrow-root, and we have lately seen it at double the price, † while all this benefit is obtained without any expense whatever. Perhaps there is no process more universally known than the manufacture of this flour, under the appellation of potatoe starch. By means of a barrel lined with sheet-iron grating, placed on an axle horizontally, like a butter churn, the women and children of a family may prepare any quantity of this flour and this barrel will supply fifty or sixty families, at an expense of less than one shilling each. The pulpy mass may be flittered through the milk strainer, or a coarse cloth, diluting it plentifully with soft water; it may be dried on linen or on boards in the sun's rays, or in an oven over a slow fire stirring it frequently. ‡ Corn must be thrashed, fanned, kiln-dried, ground, and sifted, all of them laborious, tedious, and some of them, very expensive operations. while potatoe flour may be prepared without any expense, and it may be used as food in the

* In 1800. an acre of land in Fifeshire produced eighty bolls of potatoes, or three hundred and twenty barrels, for which a premium was given by the Highland Society:

† Eighty bolls of this flour, being the produce of one acre, if sold at two shillings the pounds as arrow-root, would amount to 1120*l.*

‡ The refuse which remains on the filtre will make delicious pudding, if prepared in the same manner with rice; and the water is a powerful detergent.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

course of three or four hours after the root is dug from the ground, though for preservation it must be rendered perfectly dry. In course of time, mills will, no doubt, be constructed for grinding, or mashing or filtering it, and proper kilns for drying it. The intimate knowledge which our people already have of this article, under a different name, and for another use, ought to favour the rapid progress of this discovery."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

St. Petersburg.—An Extraordinary Supplement to the *St. Petersburg Gazette* of Feb 2 contains the following article:—

"According to an agreement made at the taking of Varna, the harem and the property of Jussuf Pacha of Seres, were to be delivered up to him, and till they should be given up we retained, as security, the family of Jussuf Pacha of Samacho, late commandant of Varna. It was hardly to be expected that this condition would be fulfilled, as the Sultan had become so incensed against Jussuf Pacha, had caused him to be declared an outlaw, and confiscated his property. Nevertheless, the promise has been kept. At the end of December the Grand Vizier sent word to General Roth had the harem and property of Jussuf Pacha that been brought to the River Kamtschick, to be delivered to persons sent by us and at the same time requested that the hostages in our hands might be given up. The exchange was made in perfect order, and Jussuf Pacha's harem and property sent to him at Odessa.

"According to the latest accounts, both our troops and those of the enemy were wholly inactive. Detachments of Cossacks, traverse without obstacle, the country about Tschernowod and Bazardjik, and also the road to Silistria, without having met with any thing, only in the Kamtschick, on the road from Varna to Bourgas, there is a small Turkish Detachment of about 500 men.

"Part of the Turkish troops in the fortress on the Danube have been dispersed, or have been sent into villages, & the garrisons were so reduced that the Porte, convinced of the necessity of strengthening them even in winter, had sent some troops from Shumla to Widdin and to Rudscuk and Silistria. Tchapau Oglou had arrived from Anacolia, with 10,000 men, chiefly Asiatic cavalry. Tchapan Oglou, upon his arrival, immediately distributed his troops among the fortresses, he himself remaining with a small number at Shumla.

"In Shumla too, only a small garrison remains, part having been sent to Widdin, and the remainder dismissed and dispersed. In that, as well as in all the other fortresses on the Danube, they find it very difficult to obtain provisions, and this obliges their Commanders either to quarter the troops in the villages, some of them at a great distance, or to dismiss them. In some places there is a sufficient stock of corn, but a great want of flour; and a scarcity of forage, in consequence of which the cavalry was in a bad condition.

"In general, the Turkish troops are in a very distressed state, as, contrary to their custom, they have kept the field during the autumn, and even part of the winter. They have suffered severely from cold and want, and have lost a great number of horses, while the men have partly dispersed themselves, and have partly been from necessity dismissed by their Commanders.

"It appears, therefore, quite impossible, that the Turks will undertake any thing before the spring, notwithstanding the reports that foreign newsmongers are not weary of spreading."—*Prussian States Gazette Feb.* 13.

RECOVERY OF ANCIENT WRITINGS.

There is a very interesting article in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review, on the recovery of the lost writings of the ancients A few of these have been recovered from the papyri of Herculaneum; but they are chiefly philosophical treatises by one author, a certain unknown Philodemus; on the advantages and disadvantages of music, poetry, &c., and some fragments of other works which have been decyphered, are little more interesting. Another means by which it is hoped that some of the lost classical authors may be recovered, has been lately brought to light (as readers will know) in the discovery of fragments of Cicero and one or two others, still legible, on parchments from which they had been washed off for the purpose of making room for writings of the fathers, missals, copies of the Scriptures, &c. The original ink, which had in its composition some oxid of iron, is again made visible. by the application of nutgalls, and in most cases it may be decyphered by a classical scholar with tolerable certainty. The writer in the Review expects great things from a more general inspection of manuscripts, in which there is ground for supposing that this process has taken place; and wonders (with some reason) why the rich universities of England, in which there are many of these, do not exert themselves to recover the lost treasures of antiquity, put so completely within their power. But the most singular, though perhaps not the most fertile, source of expectation on the subject, lies in the existence of a large number of ancient manuscripts called Tironian notes, which are ascertained to be in the short-hand writing of the Romans of the days of Cicero. These are found in many libraries on the Continent, sometimes consisting of entire volumes in that kind of writing, sometimes only of marginal notes on books in the ordinary hand; in all cases they were for a long time supposed to be totally unintelligible, and beyond the reach of inquiry. But a volume, (ascertained to be a psalter), in the same kind of writing, and afterwards a dictionary or key, to the whole set of characters, having been discovered, a clue was given for solving the enigma: and one or two scholars of eminence having applied themselves to the subject, portions of the manuscripts were decyphered with considerable facility.—They were not found to be interesting but this was scarcely to be hoped at first: and a farther search may be expected to reward the diligence of inquirers, by discovery of many fragments, at least, of favourite authors, which were often copied in short-hand, either as exercises in that writing, or to make them more portable.—The ancient short-hand has none of the characteristics which distinguish the modern. Instead of a few lines differently inclined to each other, and one or two simple curves, which now afford characters sufficient for the whole alphabet, and give so much swiftness to the present system of tachygraphy:—instead of these, the characters of the ancient have the same cramped execution and appearance as the chinese writings; a large wedgelike stroke is rudely varied with aukward loops and curls issuing from different points; or by short blackwedge-like strokes, placed in different situations adjoining, or sometimes passing through the parent stem at various points. They seem to be formed of the Romans capitals or portions of them. To see how a short-hand writer of this kind would compete with one of the present day in following a cross-examination, or a charge to the Jury, would be a matter of some amusement: yet, (perhaps by two of them taking the alternate sentences, or something of that kind, they are said to have written down speeches as they were delivered very correctly.

AN EPIGRAM BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "HEROINE."

Eton Stanard Barrett, the author of the *Heroine, All the Talents, Six Weeks at Long's*, and the poem of *Woman*, left several unfinished works behind him. Except a tragedy, the scene of which is laid in Ireland during an early period of the English settlement, we believe all his posthumous works are mere fragments. The subject and costume of the play form an unfortunate obstacle to its reception on the stage. In the few serious compositions he attempted, there were evident marks of labour and study, while his satirical and humorous productions were free and full of vivacity. The *Heroine* ran through a greater number of editions in a few years than any similar modern work within our recollection; and *All the Talents* outlived the interests of the temporary purposes it was intended to serve. The following little epigram, which came into our possession some years ago, was written by Barrett in his seventeenth or eighteenth year. Its merit is no better than that of the generality of epigrams, and merely consists in the playfulness of words. But it is as good as the couplet inserted in one of the Annuals, and pompously introduced to the public as a poem by Lord Holland.

To a Young Lady who requested the author to restore a lock of hair he had taken from her.

By one only recompense can I be led
With this beautiful ringlet to part;
That should I restore you the *lock* of your head,
You will give me the *key* of your heart.

THE ATHENÆUM.—Jan. 28.

POPULAR LITERATURE.

Rhetorical.

Words.—'Of words first; for it is one of the first things which we doe, they are but the lackeys of reason, of which to send more then will performe the businesse is superfluous: me thinkes an *esse videatur* at the close of a period is as nice as a tumbler ending his tricks with a caper; and Tullie's *venit imo in Senatum venit*, mooues me no more against Catiline than the first *venit*. Me thinkes this same Rhetorick, the child of words, is but a pickled herring to bring on drinke, for his divisions and repetitions are for nothing but to bring his memory acquainted with his tongue, and to make three works of one. How shall a man hope to come to an end of their works, when he cannot with two breathes saile through a period, and is sometimes grauelled in a parenthesis. I wonder how Cicero got the people of Rome tyed so fast to his tongue; for, were his matter no better than his style, hee should not persuade men to looke upon him? I make as great difference betweene Tacitus and Senecaes stile and his, as musicians betweene Trenchmone and Iachrymæ. Me thinkes the braine should dance a jigge at the hearing of a Tullian sound, and sit in counsell when it heares the other.—*Sir W. Cornwallis's Essays*, 43.

Picturesque.

The Vale of Urseren.—After passing the Devil's bridge and an undescribable chaos of granitic rocks, with the Reuss foaming down in cascades upon the right, we entered a dark passage, which has been made in the rocks, about nine feet high, eleven broad, and thirty toises long. On emerging from this subterraneous passage, the traveller is surprised to see opening on his view, a pretty oval plain, all smiling and verdant, and the Reuss, clear and tranquil, and winding through the meadows every where margined with shrubs and aulne trees. Wood cabins and isolated chalets are scattered up and down the valley; on the left of the valley, is the village of Indermatt, built some years ago with stone, while the back is finely terminated by Mount St. Gothard. The valley is a good league in length by a half-league in breadth, and has plainly been the bed of a lake, whose waters have escaped by the passage through which the Reuss now flows.—*Tableau de la Suisse*, 135–137.

Romantic.

Love of Danger.—Saussure gives the same account of the chamois-hunters of the Alps, as Kotzebue does of those of the Tyrol. The pursuit is exceedingly dangerous, by no means lucrative, but altogether most fascinating. A handsome young man, newly married to a charming wife, said to Saussure, 'My grand father was killed in the chase, as well as my father; and so firmly persuaded am I that I shall end my life in the same manner, that this hunting-sack which I always carry with me, I call my winding-sheet, (*mondrap mortuaire*) because I am certain I shall never have any other; and yet Sir, though you would offer to give me a fortune on condition of giving up the chase, I would at once reject it.

Anchoritical.

Pleasures of Imprisonment.—For me, I do not envy, but wonder at, the licentious freedom which these men think themselves happy to enjoy, and hold it a weakness in those minds which cannot find more advantage in confinement and retiredness. Is it a small benefit that I am placed there, where no oaths, no blasphemies, beat my ears? Where my eyes are in no peril of wounding objects? Where I hear no invectives, no false doctrines, no sermonicinations of ironmongers, felt-makers, colliers, broom-men, grooms, or any other of those inspired ignorants? No curses, no ribaldries? Where I see no drunken conversations, no rebellious routs, no violent oppressions, no obscene rejoicings, nor aught else that may either vex or affright my soul? This—this is liberty—who, while's I sit here [in the Tower of London] quietly locked up by my keeper, can pity the turmoils and distempers abroad, and bless my own immunity from those two common evils.—*Hall's Free Prisoner.*

Musical.

A devilish good Musician.—Baltzar, a native of Lubeck, so far outdid any thing which had ever been heard in England from the violin, that Wilson, the professor of music at Oxford, in a humorous way, stooped down to examine his feet whether or not he was a *devil* incarnate, (which are always, it should seem, punished with *pedes hircini*,) so much did Baltzar perform beyond the power of man in exercising his fingers and his instrument.—*Wood's Athen.*

Impress of Musicians.—Thuanus relates that it was very common for boys who had fine voices to be carried off clandestinely or otherwise, and retained by princes to contribute to their pleasures.—*Burney, Hist. Mus., I.* 313.

Critical.

Anah's Mules.—The passage in Genesis xxxvi. 24, rendered in the received version, 'This was that Anah that found the mules in the wilderness as he fed the asses of Zibeon his father,' has given some trouble to biblical critics. The Hebrew word *Imim*, here rendered 'mules,' is in the vulgate *aquas calidas*, 'hot springs.' Bochart is of opinion, that Imim, or Emim, is the name of a people or tribe; while Canne, the annotator, tells us that *Jemim*, as he Romanizes the Hebrew, means neither mules, men, nor waters; but 'elsewhere.' Houbigant, agreeing with Bochart, renders *metsa* translated 'found' by 'fought,' or 'attacked,' *Dimicavit in deserto contra Emeos.* The question then, is, whether Anah found in the wilderness mules, hot springs, or nothing; or whether he made an attack upon a party of Emims. The latter is certainly the most improbable rendering: while the translation in the vulgate is the most plausible.

Clerical.

Canonical Dress.—What enemies were some ministers to peruques, to high-crowned or broad-brimmed hats, to long cloaks and canonical coats; and now to long cassocks, since the Scotch jump is looked upon as the more military fashion, and a badge of a northern and a cold reformation.—*Taylor, Artif. Hands.*, 119.

Persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided that it be not cut and pinks, and that in public they do not go in their doublet and hose without coats.—*Canon. Eccles.*, 74.

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings to supply his necessities.—*Draper's Letters.*

Superstitious.

Bad Omens.—Among other things anciently held ominous, we find mentioned a hare crossing one's path, but above all, the owl,—'Maxime vero abominata est, tristis et dira avis, voce funesta et gemitu qui formidolosa dirasque necessitates et magnos moles instare portendit.—*Alexand. ab Alexandro*, v. 73.

Oneirological.

A Five Days' Dream.—In the British Museum, is a scarce tract, with the following verbose title:—'The Sleepy Man awakened of his five days' dream; being a most strange and wonderful true account of one Nicholas Heart, a Dutchman, a patient of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in West Smithfield, who sleeps five days every August; and you have a true relation how his mother fell in one of her sleeps on the first of August, she then being near the time of her labour; and on the fifth day she awakened, and was delivered. As soon as he was born, he sleeped for five days and five nights; together with the true dream which he and his mother dreamt every year alike. But what is more particular than all the rest, he gives an account of one Mr. William Morgan, whom he saw hurried to a dismal dark castle; and one Mr. John Paimer, he saw him going into a place of bliss: these two men were patients in the Hospital, and died while he was in his sleep. London: printed by Edward Midwinter, at the Sun, Pye Corner, Smithfield.

Political.

Poor Laws of Switzerland.—We are not informed whether the custom is general in Switzerland; but all around Chamouni, it is the custom for an orphan, or an old person, who has no means of subsistence, to be kept alternately in all the houses of the parish to which he may belong; and, when the round is finished, he begins anew.

Historical.

Honorius.—The chief amusement of the Roman Emperor Honorius was the feeding of poultry, in which he spent the greater part of his time; and, so childish and imbecile did he become, that, if we are to believe the reports of the time, he was greatly alarmed when *Rome* was taken by the Goths, till he was given to understand that it was no a favourite chicken of that name but *only* the capital of the world, which he had lost.—*Procopius, de Bello Vandal.*, i. 2.

Ancient Ireland.—Hume had something besides conjecture and alleged prejudice to go upon, when he said that 'the Irish had been buried in the most profound barbarism and ignorance at the coming of the English.' Orpheus, indeed, the earliest writer who mentions Ireland, saying that the Argonants touching at Ierne in their expedition, does not tell us any thing about the inhabitants; but Diodorus expressly affirms, that the Irish were cannibals: 'Dicunt ex iis nonnullos *anthropophagos* esse, sicut Britannos qui Irim incolunt.'—(Lib. v.) Pomponius Mela says, the Irish in his time were destitute of every virtue. 'Cultores (Hibern.) inconditi sunt et omnium virtutum ignari magis quam aliæ gentes quatenus tamen gnari, pietatis admodum expertes.' We lately also quoted from one of their own historians, (Keating,) a shocking instance of Irish cannibalism.—See 'The Athenæum; January, 7 p. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Newspaper Quarrels.—The *Glasgow Courier*, in noticing an article in the *Times* of last Saturday, insinuating that the Editor of the former Paper had been well paid by the planters for writing in favour of the slave-system, ask,—"What periodical journal is it which receives 2,500*l.* per annum. for merely refraining from adverting to that female influence which rumour says influences greatly the highest councils of his country!"

It is not true that the militia will be embodied in May, for a month's training, previous to the projected reduction in the Staff.

The Bishops and the Catholic Question.—It is announced in the *Brighton Gazette* that the Bishop of that diocese (Chichester) is unaltered in his opinion against Emancipation. *The Leeds Intelligencer* is authorized to state, in contradiction to a paragraph in the *Age*, that the Archbishop of York, who has hitherto voted against concessions, has on the present occasion expressed no opinion on the subject. It is positively asserted (says the *Morning Chronicle*) that the Irish Primate Lord John Beresford, has decided on voting for concessions.

The *Morning Journal* says—"It has been discovered by a reverend prebendary, well versed in ecclesiastical rights, that deans and archdeacons retain an indisputable claim to sit and vote in the existing Parliament."

Mr. Sadler, of Leeds, an anti-Emancipationist, has started for the borough of Newark, which is vacated by Lieut. Gen. Clinton having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The General was determined not to oppose the Ministry, and yet unwilling to vote against his kinsman, the Duke of Newcastle; he therefore resigned.

Policies have been opened at Lloyd's, of twenty guineas to return a hundred, if the Catholic claims are carried in the House of Lords by a majority of forty.

A reconciliation has taken place between Mr. O'Connell and the English Catholics.

The late George Ward, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, father to the member for the City, is said to have died worth upward of 700,000*l.*

On Wednesday last, the well-known Carlisle acted as foreman of the Jury in the Court of Common Pleas, having first taken the oaths in the usual form.

Sham Attorneys.—At Middlesex Sessions on Monday, Henry Milbourne one of the tribe of sharpers who infest the different Courts, representing themselves to the ignorant as attorneys, was sentenced to seven years' transportation for obtaining money under false pretences.

The Corn Trade.—The monthly Report of Corn for January has just been published by the Commissioners of Customs. It appears that in one month upwards of half a million of quarters of foreign corn have been imported into this country; and that of this no fewer than 318,000 quarters are wheat. Mr. Jacob estimated the stock of wheat in the various ports in the north of Europe in May last, at 361,700 quarters. The importations of wheat into this country since August last, from the north of Europe have been upwards of 900,000 quarters.

The Edingburgh Murders.—A committee of gentlemen, with the Marquis of Queensberry at the head, has been investigating the connection between Burke and his party Patterson and Dr. Knox. Nothing is known of the result, or if any decision has been come to; but the *Edinburgh Courant* states that the marquis has withdrawn from the committee.

The Rev. Peter Fenn, has been removed to the hulks at Sheerness.

Nearly 10,060*l.* is already subscribed towards the restoration of York Minster, of which the Earl of Harewood contributes 1000*l.*

A Dilemma.—Mr.——, member for——, paid 5000*l*, for his seat, and was elected on condition of supporting the Government and voting against the Catholics. The present question place him in a dilemma which makes it impossible for him to fulfil both conditions, and he is ready to vacate on receiving back his full purchase money. On the other hand, the party who returned him, though willing to refund, insists on deducting a thousand a year for the time he has sat in the House. Thus matters stand. An explosion is expected.—*Morning Paper.*

Thomas Rigby, Printer.